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SCIENTISTS COLLABORATE WITH INDUSTRIALISTS; DEVELOP NEW PRODUCTION METHODS

MODERNIZE METHODS OF ULTRAMARINE PRODUCTION -- Leningradskaya Pravda, 14 Dec 50

The joint settling of scientific problems is of vast importance in the development of creative collaboration between science and industry. Higher technical scientific institutions which have specialists in the various branches of science afford great opportunities in this connection. Here conditions are suitable for thorough checking of all innovations, and for working out complicated problems.

About 2 years ago, the Leningrad Respublika Ultramarine Plant appealed to the Chair of Processes and Apparatus for the Chemical Industry, of the Technological Institute imeni Lensovet, with a request for assistance in mechanizing the process of separating semifabricated ultramarine from an aqueous solution of mineral salts. This was a dirty and tiresome auxiliary process, which involved considerable losses. Scientists and plant engineers together decided to test the method of centrifuge filtration. The combination of centrifuges and mixing apparatus has made it possible to mechanize completely the filtration process. As a result, labor productivity was increased and losses diminished.

The collaborators were still not satisfied. The mechanization of this auxiliary operation showed up still more the failings in the basic technological process.

For more than 100 years, no change had been made in the production of synthetic ultramarine. After long and tedious work, the Chair of Analytic Chemistry succeeded in developing a "quick analysis" method, by which the furnace processing can be regulated much better than before.

After this, dozens of scientists attempted without success to reproduce on a miniature scale in the laboratory the actual technology of production, and to discover the basic rules involved. This goal was achieved only by creative collaboration. The Chair of Analytic Chemistry first reproduced on a laboratory

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scale the production technology of obtaining high-quality ultramarine. This opened up possibilities for going ahead and changing technology. Numerous workers have succeeded in separating the process of forming ultramarine into two independent stages. In general, they take about 20-30 hours, or one tenth as long as at present.

The new technology requires new equipment. In the ultramarine plant of the future, where the workers will be rid of heavy manual labor, and of work which is injurious to the health, the entire production process must be highly mechanized.

In carrying out this task, the Chair of Analytic Chemistry has been assisted by members of the Machinery Faculty. Under the leadership of the director of the Chair of Machines for the Chemical Industry, a new type of furnace for roasting ultramarine was planned. Various experimental data necessary to the designing process were easily obtained from the laboratory setup of the Chair of Analytic Chemistry, and members of the Chair of Processes and Apparatus were available for consultation.

The problem of getting ultramarine by the new method is now fully settled. The laboratory stage is over, and experimental testing is in progress. It will not be long before the present antiquated and cumbersome method will be a thing of the past.

There are other examples of the participation of the chairs of scientific institutes in solving large-scale problems. In developing a method of obtaining plastic cement /plastiment/, which achieves a 10-percent saving in cement, the Chair of Colloidal Chemistry and Roentgenolgy collaborated with the Chair of Technology of Binding Materials.

An improvement in the production technology at the Leningrad Typecasting Plant was attained as a result of the joint work of the Chairs of the Strength of Materials, Machine Parts, and the Technology of Metals.

The Chairs of the Technology of Electrochemical Industries and of Electrical Engineering, in accordance with a request from the Elektroapparat Plant are cooperating in the development of new types of contacts and apparatus intended for the Volga construction projects.

The presence at the Technological Institute imeni Lensovet of a machinery faculty and five different technological faculties, with a great variety of special and general engineering chairs, makes it possible to count on further expansion of assistance to production. The party organization of the institute and the directors are giving great attention to this matter.

The joint solution of scientific problems is the ideal one. It is shared not only by members of the higher scientific institutes and plant workers, but also by planners, designers, and associates of branch institutes of industry.

To carry on this work, it is necessary above all to improve the system of planning and financing scientific work in the higher intitutions of learning. The Main Administrations of the Ministry of Higher Education USSR sometimes approve the plans proposed by the institutions without giving them sufficient consideration. As a result, there is a great deal of parallelism of work in different institutes, or the repetition of work that has been done long ago and which has been successfully carried out in industry. Much could be contributed along these lines in the Leningrad industrial enterprises by the Leningrad and State Planning organizations. -- V. Sominskiy, Associate Professor of the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet

ADOPTS NEW VULCANIZATION METHOD -- Riga, Sovetskaya Latviya, 9 Dec 50

The Riga Varonis Industrial Rubber Products Plant has completed its annual plan 15 days earlier than pledged. Innovators played a great part in increasing labor productivity. Their suggestions saved 250,000 rubles. A suggestion for a new method of cementing belts has speeded up their production several times.

For a long time, the section which vulcanizes bicycle tire inner tubes lagged behind. Equipment was worn out and rejects were high. However, the apparatus was remodeled, and now almost all the output is of the first grade.

TIRE PLANT 5 YEARS OLD -- Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 29 Dec 50

The Moscow Tire Plant completed its annual program on 23 December. In 1950 11 shops and 22 shifts earned the title of Stakhanovite. Suggestions introduced during the past 2 months will save about 6 million rubles.

This is the fifth year of the plant's existence. It has attained great success in the mastery of new techniques. Output of tires is increasing month by month. Millions of inner tubes and tire casings with the MShZ stamp are in use on domestic automobiles.

If all the tires produced by the plant in 5 years were divided into four equal parts, the results would be as follows: the first fourth of the total output was produced in 2 years, 3 months, and 27 days; the second fourth, in an even year; the third, in 9 months and 14 days; and the fourth, in 8 months and 7 days.

GLASS PLANT NEEDS MECHANIC -- Vil'nyus, Sovetskaya Litva, 20 Jan 51

The Vil'nyus Krasnaya Zarya Glass Plant needs a mechanic for permanent work. Salary is to be agreed upon. Apply at Ulitsa Torgovaya, 3, Vil'nyus -- Advertisement

OPENS CHEMICAL REAGENT STORE -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 29 Dec 50

Soyuzreaktivsbyt (Union Reagent Sales) of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry USSR on 1 January 1951 is opening a wholesale-retail store in Tbilisi specializing in the sale of organic and inorganic chemical reagents for industrial laboratories, scientific research institutes, institutions for preventive medicine, schools, amateur chemists, and inventors. The sale will be conducted on a cash and noncash basis.

Dry reagents will be supplied to purchasers in other cities by parcel post or by railway express. Address: Tbilisi, Plekhanovskiy Prospekt, No 86/90. Account No 176001, Molotovskiy Rayon Branch of the Gosbank. -- Advertisement

ELECTROCHEMICAL COMBINE NEEDS WORKERS -- Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 26 Dec 50

The Chirchik Elektrochemical Combine needs a skilled heat treatment engineer casters, crane operators, milling machine operators, railroad car couplers, machinery repairmen, electricians, construction workers in all fields, road builders, and subsidiary workers (men).

Dormitory facilities are furnished for single persons, and rooms for families.

Contact the Personnel Department of the Elektrochemical Combine, Chirchik. -- Advertisement

PASTE PROTECTS WORKERS' HANDS -- Moscow, Trud, 24 Jan 51

AB-1 paste protects the hands from skin diseases resulting from contact with organic solvents, kerosene, gasoline, mineral oils, petroleum and heavy petroleum products, color varnishes, and turpentine.

AB-1 forms a protective film, softens the skin, and is easily removed after work with ordinary soap and cold water. Proposed by the Scientific Institute imeni Erisman, it has been fully justified through tests in a number of Moscow enterprises.

Orders for AB-1 paste are being taken by all oblast divisions of the Main Pharmaceutical Administration RSFSR, and, for the union republics, by the Main Pharmaceutical Administration of the Ministry of Health USSR (Moscow, Rakhmanovskiy, 3, room 405), as well as directly by the Moscow Chemical Association, Moscow, 133, Svalochnoye Shosse, 36-a; telephone: B 2-31-22 and B 2-32-84. -- Advertisement

NEEDS ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF PHYSICS -- Alma-Ata, Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, 10 Jan 51

The Kazakh Medical Institute imeni V. M. Molotov is holding a competitive examination for the position of Assistant Professor in the Chair of Physics. Statements and documents should be sent to the director of the institute, Alma-Ata, Ulitsa Komsomol'skaya, 96. Examinations will be open for one month. -- Advertisement

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